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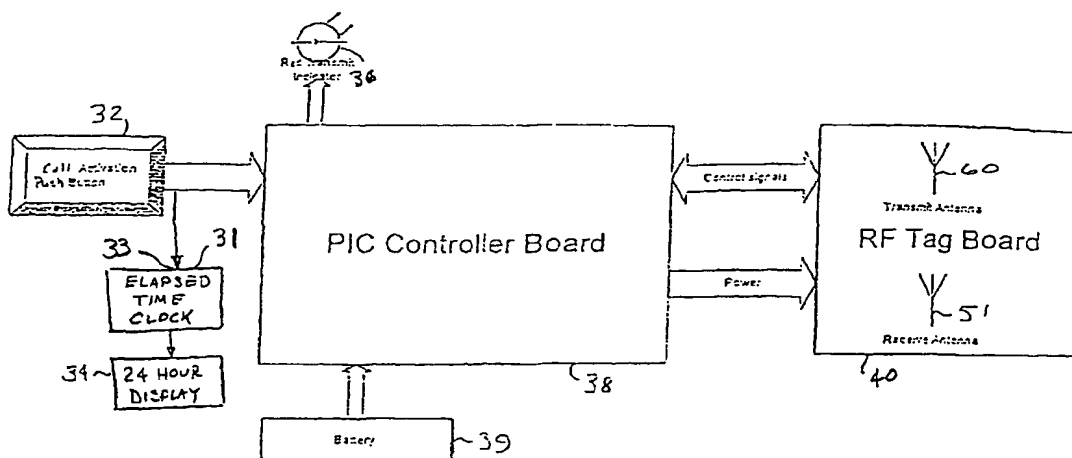
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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **WERENET CORP** [US/US]; 2858 De La Cruz Blvd., Santa Clara, CA 95050 (US).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **WRUBEL, Mark, A.** [US/US]; 24500 Glendale Avenue, Detroit, MI 48239 (US). **BACON, Thomas, M.** [US/US]; 4256 Yankee Road, St. Clair, MI 48079 (US). **HANG, Huong, M.** [US/US]; 3073 Autumnwood Court, San Jose, CA 95148 (US). **JOHNSON, Walter, S.** [US/US]; 1315 Quail Creek Circle, San Jose, CA 95120 (US).
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(54) Title: ELAPSED TIME CLOCK FOR PART CALL TAG-BASED REPLENISHMENT SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: An elapsed time clock (31) is incorporated into a part call tag for requesting replenishment of components used by workstations of a manufacturing facility. One or more transmission readers spatially distributed around the manufacturing facility detect a part call signal transmitted from the part call tag. A reader output processing subsystem processes part call signals detected by at least one of the tag transmission readers to recover information contained in the part call signal. A management processor associates the recovered information with a respective workstation, and what component is to be replenished. The elapsed time clock (31) is reset (33) when the part call tag is operated to transmit a part call signal, and thereby serves as a call tag 'stop watch' - informing workstation personnel of the length of time that has elapsed since the last part call transmission from that tag.



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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

ELAPSED TIME CLOCK FOR PART CALL TAG-BASED
REPLENISHMENT SYSTEM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application is a continuation-in-part of
5 co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/503,675,
by T. Bacon et al, entitled: "Wireless Call Tag Based
Material Replenishment System," filed on February 14,
2000 (hereinafter referred to as the '675 application),
assigned to the assignee of the present application and
10 the disclosure of which is incorporated herein.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates in general to
part/material replenishment for product manufacture
and/or assembly systems and the like, and is particularly
15 directed the use of an elapsed time clock in conjunction
with the call tag employed in the wireless call tag-based
material replenishment system described in the above-
referenced co-pending Bacon et al application. The
elapsed time clock serves essentially as a call tag 'stop
20 watch', that is reset whenever a part replenishment call
is made, and thereby functions to inform workstation
personnel of the length of time that has elapsed since
the last part call from that tag.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

As described in the above-referenced co-pending application, product manufacturers widely employ a technique, referred to as 'pull manufacturing', to replenish components or material required by an assembly line-side workstation in the course of its participation in the production of an item. In accordance with this resupply scheme, parts or material required by a line-side workstation are resupplied in response to a request or 'call' from the workstation to a remote storage management and distribution subsystem, which then retrieves some number of the requested part from a storage facility and delivers them to the requesting site.

Unfortunately, within most manufacturing environments, options for communicating material replenishment requests to those responsible for delivering the parts are considerably limited. A significant number of production facilities continue to employ traditional manual, labor-intensive routines, such as card-based methods. Others, which have attempted to incorporate upgraded communication methods, use hardwired subsystems, that are not only costly to install but, due to their inherent inflexibility, are expensive, time consuming, and labor intensive to retrofit or modify, as the needs and/or retooling of the plant are continually

being updated and reconfigured. Although some wireless forms of call systems have been proposed, they are complex - requiring two-way communications with a line-side location - and are therefore very expensive to
5 install and operate.

Pursuant to the invention described in the above-referenced co-pending application, shortcomings of conventional pull manufacturing replenishment systems are obviated by a wireless 'call tag' based system. In
10 accordance with this call tag based scheme, diagrammatically shown in Figure 1, advantage of the detection and signal processing infrastructure of the tagged object radio location system described in the U.S. Patent No. 5,920,287, to D. Belcher et al (hereinafter
15 referred to as the '287 patent), by installing one or more 'call tags' 16 at or in proximity of each plant workstation 13 of one or more assembly lines 15 within a manufacturing plant 12. If a workstation employs different components, it is equipped with multiple call
20 tags - one for each different part.

A respective call tag 16 may have a physical configuration, shown in Figure 2 as including a housing 30, that contains various input/output (I/O) units associated with the use of the call tag, such as a 'part
25 call' push-button 32, and an optical indicator 36. The push-button 32 is employed by a (line-side) operator to

trigger the operation (part call transmission) of the call tag. The optical indicator 36 may comprise a light emitting diode (LED), or the like, that is illuminated or flashed when a part replenishment call signal is
5 transmitted by the call tag.

To initiate part replenishment, a line-side workstation operator simply pushes the tag's 'call' button 32. This causes the call tag's internal RF transmitter to transmit a spread spectrum RF signal burst
10 that is encoded with the identification (e.g., serial number) of the call tag. At the same time, the call tag's LED 36 is flashed, to provide a visual indication that the 'part call' was transmitted. The transmitted RF burst is detected by one or more transmission readers 10 of a
15 spatially distributed transmission burst detection and processing subsystem 24. In addition to having the ability to perform tag geolocation processing of the type described in the '297 patent, the signal processing subsystem 24 reads identification and other data conveyed
20 in each call tag transmission. The call tag identification data is used by a resource management operator to access an asset management database 20, which associates each call tag's identity with a part employed by the site where the call tag is located. This enables
25 the resource management operator to specify what component is to be accessed from storage, so that the

part may be delivered to the identified call tag's workstation.

Because of the effectively continuously dynamic character of assembly line production, including
5 differences among production shifts and operator assignments, coupled with the ease with which the call tag system described above enables workstation personnel to request material replenishment (simply by pushing a button), system operators may not be particularly
10 diligent in keeping track of replenishment orders. This can lead to duplicate and triplicate orders, as well as out of stock conditions. Moreover, a subsystem failure or an anomaly in the replenishment path, which could lead to assembly line slow down or interruption, may not be
15 immediately noticed. It would be desirable, therefore, to know how recently a parts call has been made. Not only would this advise lineside personnel of the time of the call, but it would aid in determining maximum and minimum inventory levels to be stored lineside.

20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the invention this objective is fulfilled by an enhancement to the call tag-based replenishment system described in the above-referenced copending application, which is effective to continuously

inform workstation personnel of the length of time that has elapsed since the last part call was made from a respective call tag. In particular, the present invention is directed the incorporation into the call tag of an
5 elapsed time clock, that is automatically reset in response to the call button being pushed, and thereby essentially operates as a part replenishment 'stop watch'.

Even though experience of normal assembly line
10 operation will customarily enable a workstation operator to anticipate when to expect parts delivery once a parts call has been made, the incorporation of a part call 'stopwatch' or elapsed time device into the call tag not only allows the lineside operator to determine if an
15 expected delivery is late, but to confirm whether a call was actually made within a given time reference (e.g., an assembly line shift). While the elapsed time clock may be installed and operate as a stand-alone item, it is preferred that it be integrated with other components of
20 the call tag, to facilitate ease of use. In accordance with a non-limiting embodiment of the invention, the call tag timer is arranged to be reset by the operation of the call tag's pushbutton. As a non-limiting example, the elapsed time may be displayed by way of a dedicated clock
25 display on the call tag housing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 diagrammatically illustrates the general architecture of the radio location call tag-based part/material replenishment system described in the above-referenced co-pending patent application;

Figure 2 illustrates the general physical configuration of a part replenishment call tag employed in the system of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a block diagram of the circuitry contained in the call tag of Figure 2, modified to incorporate an elapsed time call tag clock in accordance with the present invention; and

Figure 4 shows the circuit architecture of the RF transceiver board of the call tag diagram of Figure 3.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Before describing in detail the elapsed time clock enhancement to the wireless call tag-based material replenishment system of the above-referenced co-pending application, it should be observed that the invention resides primarily in what is effectively a prescribed arrangement of conventional communication circuits and associated digital signal processing components and attendant supervisory control circuitry therefor, that controls the operations of such circuits and components.

25 Consequently, the configuration of such circuits

components and the manner in which they are interfaced with other communication system equipment have, for the most part, been illustrated in the drawings by readily understandable block diagrams, which show only those
5 specific details that are pertinent to the present invention, so as not to obscure the disclosure with details which will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art having the benefit of the description herein. Thus, the block diagram illustrations are primarily
10 intended to show the major components of the system in a convenient functional grouping, whereby the present invention may be more readily understood.

As pointed out above, although an elapsed time clock enhancement to the call tag of Figure 2 may be
15 implemented as a stand-alone item, it is preferred that it be integrated with other components of the call tag, to facilitate ease of use and implementation. For this purpose, as shown in Figure 3, which illustrates the functional architecture of the internal circuitry of the
20 call tag described and shown in detail in the above identified copending application, an elapsed time clock 31, such as one having a standard (six digit) twenty-four hour display 34.

The display 34 may be installed in the call tag
25 housing 30 as a discrete component, with a reset input 33 of the time clock being coupled to the call tag's call

pushbutton 32. When employed in the physical configuration of the call tag shown Figure 2, the elapsed time clock's display 34 may be mounted with a suitable window provided in the call tag housing 30, so that the
5 clock's elapsed time may be continuously viewable by line-side operator personnel.

The internal circuitry of the call tag includes a supervisory control processor (micro-controller board) 38, with which the I/O units (push button 32 and
10 indicator 36) are coupled. Power for the call tag is supplied by a battery 39. Coupled to the control processor 38 is an RF transceiver board 40, having a transmit antenna 60 and a receive antenna 51. The RF transceiver board 40, which employs the circuit
15 architecture disclosed in the above-referenced '675 application, and shown in Figure 4, to be described below, includes memory, which stores a multibit code identifying the (serial number of the) call tag, and auxiliary data.

20 The call tag's transceiver circuitry is coupled to receive a transmit command from the call tag's controller board 38, so that the call tag's transmitter may generate a 'part call' RF burst transmission containing its identification code and any optional data stored in
25 memory, when triggered by the actuation of call push button 32. In response to operation of the part call

button 32, the microcontroller 38 couples a part call command signal to the call tag's transmitter circuitry, which causes the tag's transceiver 40 to transmit a prescribed number of sequential spread spectrum RF signal bursts encoded with the serial number of the call tag and part call status data downloaded by the call tag's microcontroller to memory.

At the same time, the microcontroller 38 supplies a drive signal to the LED indicator 36, which is then illuminated or 'flashed' for a prescribed period of time (e.g, one second) to confirm to the operator that a 'part call' burst has been transmitted. A 'part call' RF burst is received by one or more of a plurality of burst emission readers 10 that are distributed within and/or around the workstation production environment of the manufacturing plant and processed for replenishment of the part associated with the call tag, as described briefly above, and detailed in the above-referenced copending application.

In accordance with the invention, the pushbutton actuation signal produced by the operation of part call pushbutton 32 is further applied to the reset input 33 of the elapsed time clock 31, so as to reset the clock. Having been reset, the elapsed time clock 31 now serves as a part replenishment 'stop watch', which allows the lineside operator to monitor when the last time a part

call was made. This elapsed time information can be used to not only determine if an expected delivery is late, but to confirm whether a part call was actually made within a given time reference (e.g., the operator's
5 current assembly line shift), as pointed out above.

The circuit architecture of the call tag's RF transceiver unit 40, is schematically illustrated in Figure 4 as comprising a relatively coarse (RC) oscillator 41, whose output is fed to a 'slow' pseudo
10 random pulse generator 42, a strobe pulse generator 44, and a push button blink timer circuit 117. The strobe generator 44 contains a timer 46 having a prescribed time-out duration (e.g., one-half second) and a (one-shot) delay circuit 48, the output of which is a low
15 energy (e.g., several microamps) receiver enable pulse having a prescribed duration (e.g., one-second wide).

The receiver enable pulse enables or strobes a relatively short range receiver 50, such as a crystal video detector, which requires a very low amount of power
20 compared to other components of the tag. Because the receiver enable pulse is very low power, it does not effectively affect the call tag's battery life. The duration of the receiver enable pulse produced by the strobe pulse generator 44 may be defined such that any
25 low power signal transmitted by another device will be detected by the crystal video receiver 50.

Where the call tag employs a common antenna 60 for both transmit and receive, the crystal video receiver 50 may have its input coupled to a receive port 52 of a transmit/receive switch 54, a bidirectional RF port 56 of which is coupled to an antenna 60. The transmit/receive switch 54 has a transmit port 62 coupled to the output of an RF power amplifier 64, which is powered up only during the relatively infrequent transmit mode of operation of the call tag. Alternatively, where the call tag employs separate transmit and receive antennas (as shown at 60 and 51 in the block diagram of Figure 3), the crystal video receiver 50 may have its input coupled to a receive antenna 51, as shown by broken lines.

The output of the 'slow' pseudo random pulse generator 42 is a series of relatively low repetition rate (for example, from tens of seconds to several hours), randomly occurring 'blink' pulses. These pulses are coupled to a high speed PN spreading sequence generator 73 via an OR gate 75 and an AND gate 76, and serve to define when the call tag is to randomly transmit bursts of wideband (spread spectrum) RF energy (to be detected by the system readers) during its quiescent mode. In response to an enabling pulse, the high speed PN spreading sequence generator 73 generates a prescribed spreading sequence of PN chips. AND gate 76 has a second input hardwired via a pull-up resistor 77 to a battery

supply voltage +V, and to a 'BLINK_ON' output from the microcontroller 38. When the 'BLINK_ON' signal is at a logical '0', AND gate 76 is disabled, placing the call tag is in the 'OFF' mode, so that no spread signal will
5 be transmitted.

The PN spreading sequence generator 73 is driven at the RF frequency output of a crystal oscillator 82, which provides a reference frequency for a phase locked loop 84, that is used to establish a prescribed output
10 frequency (for example a frequency of 2.4 GHz, to comply with FCC licensing rules). The RF output of loop 84 is coupled to a first input 91 of a mixer 93, the output 94 of which is coupled to RF power amplifier 64. The power amplifier 64 is coupled to supply a transmitter
15 operational state signal PA_ON to the microcontroller 38 to indicate that the RF transmitter unit 40 has been 'awakened' and has 'blinked' an RF burst. The mixer 93 has a second input 95 coupled to output 101 of a spreading sequence modulation exclusive-OR gate 103. A
20 first input 105 of exclusive-OR gate 101 is coupled to receive the PN spreading chip sequence generated by PN generator 73. A second input 107 of OR gate 101 is coupled to receive respective bits of data stored in a memory 110, which are clocked out by the PN spreading
25 sequence generator 73.

As a non-limiting example, the tag memory 110 may

comprise a relatively low power, electrically alterable CMOS memory circuit, which stores a multibit word or code identifying the call tag. The memory circuit 110 may also store auxiliary data, that may be coupled thereto by an associated data logic circuit 109. The data select logic circuit 109 is coupled to receive information supplied by the microcontroller 38, such as a PUSH_BUTTON signal associated with the operation of the push button 32, as well as data contained in a message that has been transmitted to the call tag from another wireless device, and has been decoded by a command and data decoder 112, coupled in circuit with the output of the crystal video receiver 50.

The data select logic circuit 109 is preferably implemented in gate array logic and is operative to append any data received from an external radio source to that stored in memory 110. It may also selectively filter or modify data output by the command and data decoder 112, as downloaded from an external radio source. When a wireless (RF) transmission from an external radio source is received, the call tag's identification code stored in memory 110 is coupled to a 'wake-up' comparator 114, which compares the bit contents of the received message with the stored call tag identification code.

If the two codes match, the comparator 114 generates an output signal, which is used to cause any data

contained in the incoming message to be decoded by the command and data decoder 112, and written into tag memory 110 via the data select logic circuit 109. The output of comparator 114 is coupled through an OR gate 116, OR gate 5 75 and an AND gate 76 to the enable input of PN generator 73. In response, the call tag's transmitter generates a response RF burst, in the same manner as it 'blinks' a PN spreading sequence transmission containing its identification code and any data stored in memory 110, as 10 described above.

The OR gate 116 is also coupled to a push button blink timer circuit 117, which is operative to generate a prescribed (repetitive) timing signal in response to the controller board 38 detecting the operation of the 15 push button 32 and supplying a transmit command signal PUSH_BUTTON. As a non-limiting example, the transmit command timing signal may comprise a series of enabling pulses 119 (e.g., three in the example shown), which cause the transmitter unit to emit a sequence of 'part 20 call' RF bursts (e.g., at a rate of one enabling pulse every three seconds), each of which contains a call tag identification code and any optional data stored in memory 110.

When a component is in need of replenishment, a 25 line-side workstation operator, who would typically be a human operator (although a robotic operator could perform

the same function), simply pushes the 'call' button 32. In response to operation of the call button, the call tag's microcontroller 38 generates a PUSH_BUTTON command signal, which is coupled to the timer circuit 117 and to
5 the data select logic circuit 109, as described above. The timer circuit supplies a series of 'blink' enabling pulses 119 to the OR gate 116 and thereby through OR gate 75 and the AND gate 76. Coupling the PUSH_BUTTON signal to the data select logic circuit 109 for storage into the
10 tag memory 110 causes a 'button pushed' status code to be appended to the call tag's identification code in order to distinguish a part call from a random blink (which normally has no push-button-associated status bits asserted).

15 The generation of a plurality of enabling pulses 119 by the timer circuit 117 serves to enhance communication reliability. Each enabling pulse causes the call tag to transmit a spread spectrum RF signal burst encoded with the identification (e.g., serial number) of the call tag
20 and part call status data downloaded by the call tag's microcontroller to memory 110 through the data select logic 109. At the same time, the microcontroller 38 supplies a drive signal to the LED indicator 36, which is then illuminated or 'flashed' for a prescribed period of
25 time (e.g, one second) to confirm to the operator that a 'part call' burst has been transmitted.

The 'part call' RF burst emitted by the call tag is received by at least one and typically a plurality of burst emission readers 10 that are distributed within and/or around the workstation production environment of the manufacturing plant. The architecture and operation of the tag readers 10 and associated correlation-based, RF signal processors corresponds to that shown and described in the above-referenced '287 patent.

Suffice it to say that the use of correlation-based RF signal processors with the spatial distribution of multiple readers facilitates determining which spread spectrum signals transmitted by a call tag and received by a respective reader is a first-to-arrive transmission, so that an accurate determination can be made of the location of the call tag and therefore the destination of the delivery of the parts request in the call may be confirmed.

In addition to determining call tag location, (identification and status) data read out of the call tag's memory and superimposed on the call tag transmission is downloaded to the asset management data base 20, and linked therefrom to personal computer 26, which is programmed to display call tag location and associated parameter data in a form customized for the user's application. As pointed out above, in the case of line-side part replenishment, the decoded data may be

displayed on a floor plan map of the manufacturing plant, to facilitate assimilation of information relating to the workstations' part replenishment requests and line-side delivery of those parts from storage.

5 Whether or not the outputs of the transmission readers are used to locate the call tag, the call tag identity (such as a call tag serial number) and any other (e.g., call status) data that was conveyed in the call tag's replenishment transmission burst is coupled to the
10 asset management database 20, which associates the identification data with a particular part employed by the workstation where the call tag is located. As described in the '675 application, this allows the resource management operator to specify what component is
15 to be accessed from storage, so that the requested part may delivered to the identified call tag's associated workstation. For part call completion verification and inventory tracking purposes, a record of each part request and delivery transaction may be forwarded from
20 the resource management processor to a (fixed or mobile) data terminal associated with the plant's parts storage area. A part delivery operator may then clear or reset the request once the material has been delivered to the workstation that originated the replenishment request.

25 While we have shown and described an embodiment in accordance with the present invention, it is to be

understood that the same is not limited thereto but is susceptible to numerous changes and modifications, as known to a person skilled in the art, and we therefore do not wish to be limited to the details shown and described
5 herein, but intend to cover all such changes and modifications as are obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

WHAT IS CLAIMED

1. For use with a system for producing an item from a plurality of different components, which are retrieved from storage and delivered to workstations for use in production of said item in response to a parts
5 call operation that includes the steps of providing a part call tag in association with a respective workstation, said part call tag including a wireless transmitter device, applying to said part call tag a stimulus that causes said wireless transmitter device to
10 transmit a part call signal encoded with information representative of the identification of said wireless transmitter device, detecting said part call signal at least one transmission reader, processing said part call signal as detected at said at least one transmission
15 reader to identify said wireless transmitter device, and accessing a database containing information that associates said wireless transmitter device with a component employed by said respective workstation, based upon said information representative of the
20 identification of said wireless transmitter device to determine what component is to be replenished at said respective workstation, a method of providing an indication of the length of time that has elapsed since the last part call from said tag comprising the steps of:

25 (a) providing an elapsed time clock in association
with said part call tag; and
 (b) resetting said elapsed time clock, in response
to applying said stimulus to said part call tag that
causes said wireless transmitter device to transmit said
30 part call signal.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein step (a)
comprises incorporating said elapsed time clock into said
part call tag, and employing a common input device to
apply said stimulus and to reset said elapsed time clock.

3. For use with a manufacturing facility for
producing an item from a plurality of different
components, which are retrieved from storage and
delivered to said workstations for use thereby in
5 production of said item, a system for controlling
replenishment of components employed by said workstations
comprising:

at or in proximity of each of said workstations, at
least one part call tag containing a wireless transmitter
10 device, which is operative, in response to a stimulus
applied thereto associated with the need for
replenishment of a respective component used by said each
workstation, to controllably transmit a part call signal
encoded with information representative of the

15 identification of said part call tag;

at least one transmission reader being operative to detect said part call signal;

a processing subsystem, which is operative to process said part call signal as detected by said at
20 least one transmission reader so as to identify said part call tag;

a database containing information that associates respective ones of said part call tags with respective ones of said plurality of different components and
25 workstations associated therewith, and being operative, in response to said information representative of the part call tag identified by said processing subsystem, to indicate what component is to be replenished at said each workstation; and

30 at least one elapsed time clock respectively associated with said at least one part call tag and being adapted to be reset in response to said stimulus that causes the wireless transmitter device of said at least one part call tag to transmit said part call signal.

4. A system according to claim 3, wherein said elapsed time clock is incorporated into said part call tag, and wherein said part call tag has a common input device to apply said stimulus and to reset said elapsed
5 time clock.

5. A part call tag for use with a system for controlling replenishment of components used by workstations of a manufacturing facility to produce an item, replenished components being retrieved from storage and delivered to said workstations, said system including at least one transmission reader operative to detect a part call signal, a reader output processing subsystem, which is operative to recover information contained in said part call signal, and a database containing information that associates information contained in said part call signal with a respective one of said plurality of different components and workstations associated therewith, so as to indicate what component is to be replenished at said workstation, said part call tag comprising:

a wireless transmitter, which is operative, in response to a stimulus applied to said part call tag associated with a request for replenishment of a component used by said workstation, to controllably transmit said part call signal encoded with the identification of said part call tag; and

an elapsed time clock that is adapted to be reset in response to said stimulus that causes the wireless transmitter device to transmit said part call signal.

6. A part call tag according to claim 5, wherein said elapsed time clock is incorporated into said part call tag, and wherein said part call tag has a common input device to apply said stimulus and to reset said
5 elapsed time clock.

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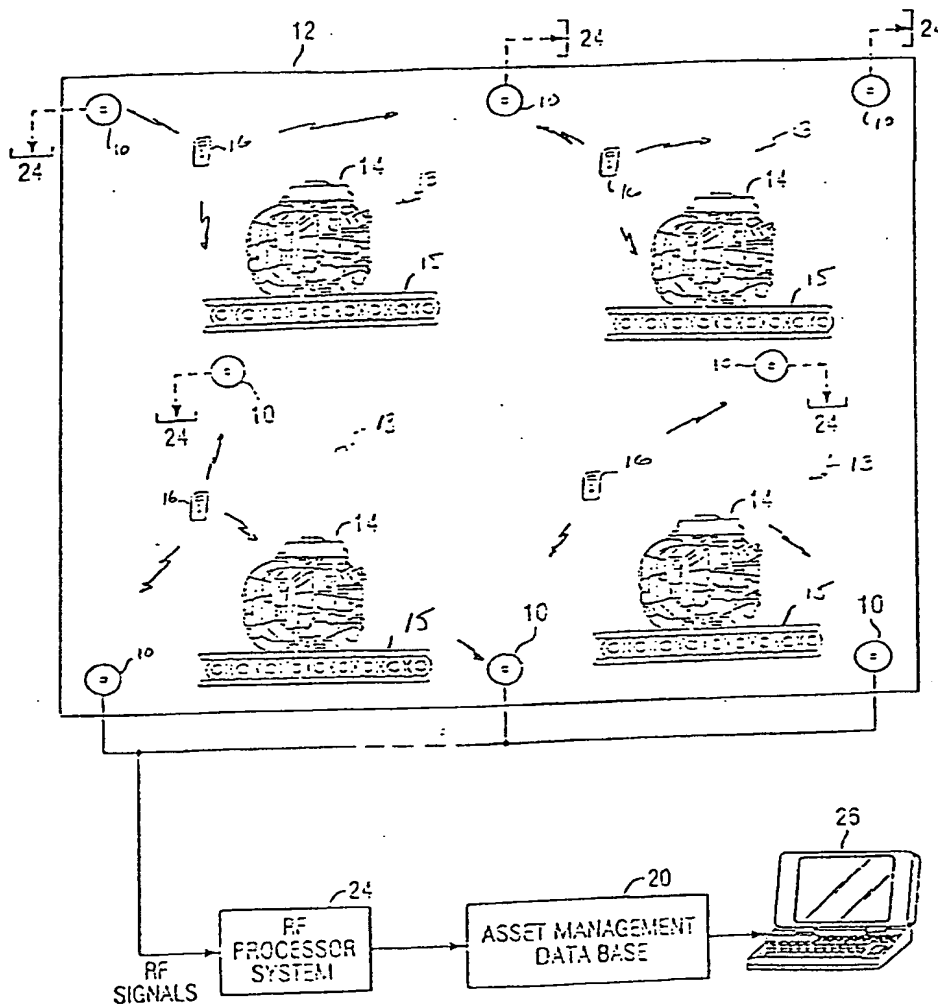


FIG. 1

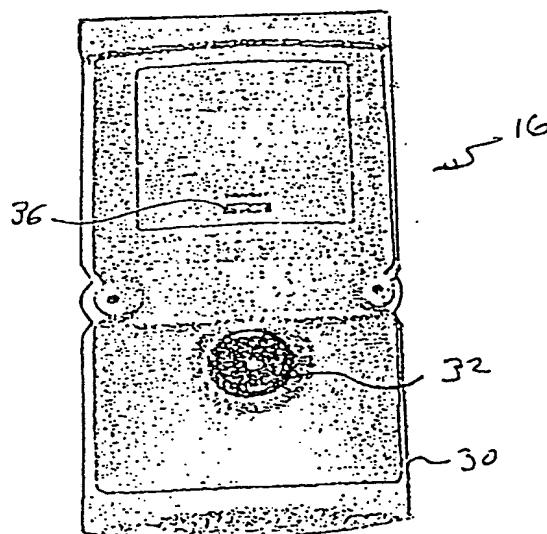


FIG. 2

2/2

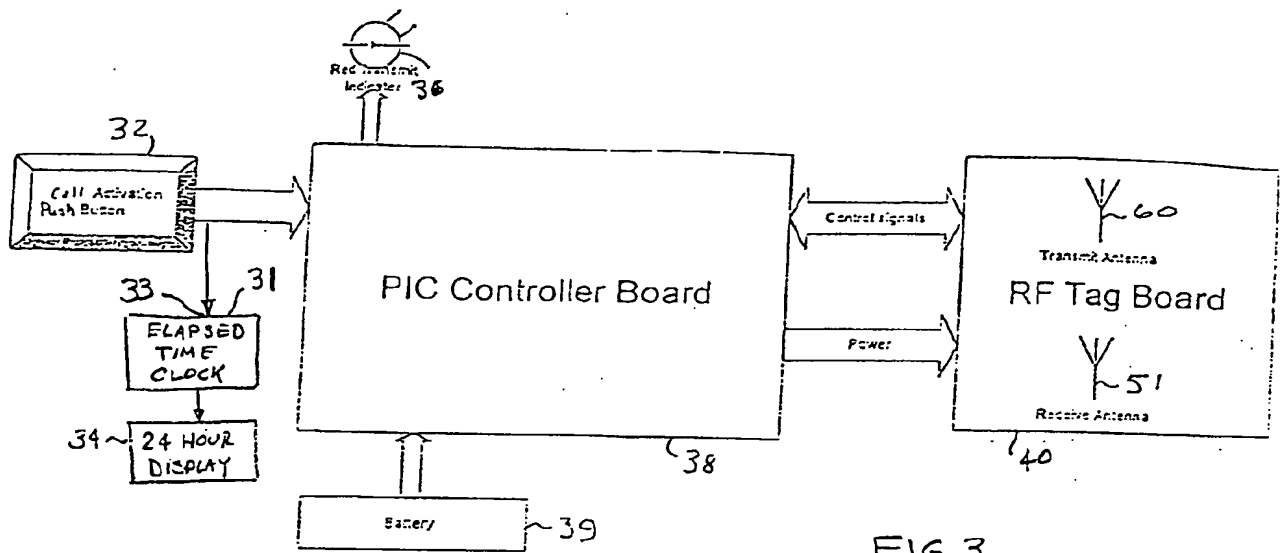


FIG. 3

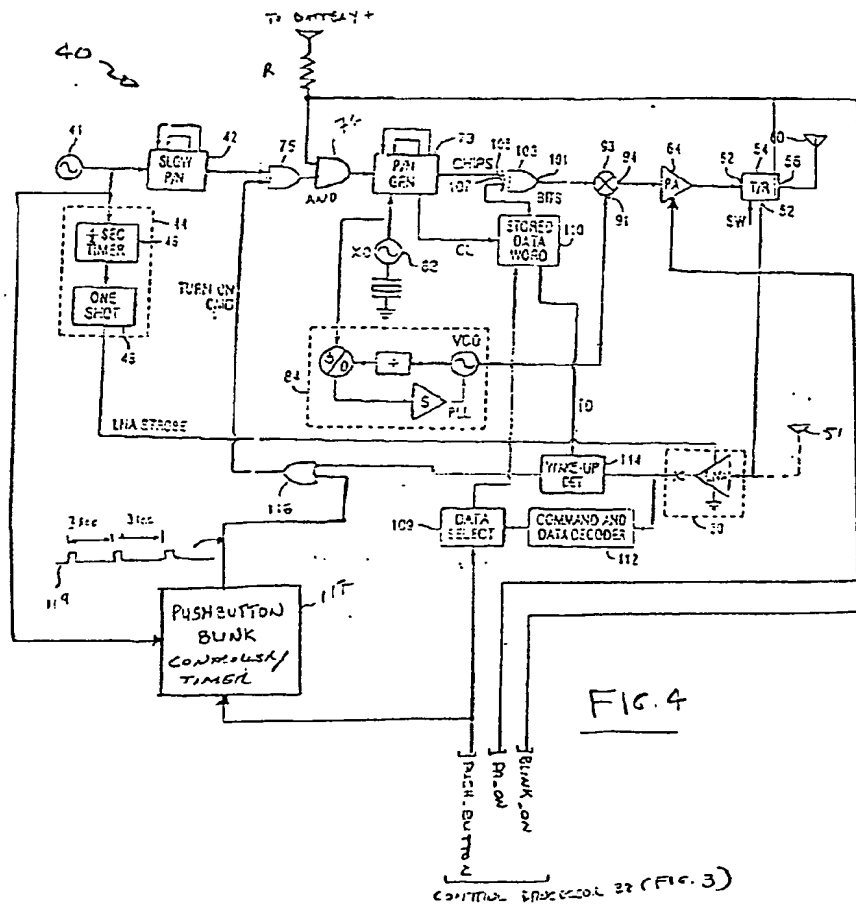


FIG. 4

CONTROL SIGNALS 38 (FIG. 3)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US01/04669

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G06F 7/00, 19/00; H01H 43/00

US CL : 700/116, 179, 215, 306; 235/385

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 700/115, 116, 179, 214, 215, 222, 306; 235/385; 705/28

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EAST: (tag or rifle or transponder) and (manufacturing or assembly) and (elapsed adj time) and (replace or replacement or replenish) IEEEExplore: rfid, rf transponder, tag + manufacturing

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	HEWKIN, Peter, "Smart Tags - the Distributed-Memory Revolution", IEE Review, June 1989, pp. 203-206, especially, page 206, col. 1, par. 1.	1-6
A	TUTTLE, John R., "Traditional and Emerging Technologies and Applications in the Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Industry", 1997 IEEE Radio Frequency Integrated Circuits Symposium, pp. 5-8.	1-6
A	US 5,119,104 A (HELLNER) 2 June 1992 (02.06.1992), see entire document.	1-6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

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 Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
 Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
 Box PCT
 Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

GREGORY C. ISSING

Telephone No. (703) 308-1113